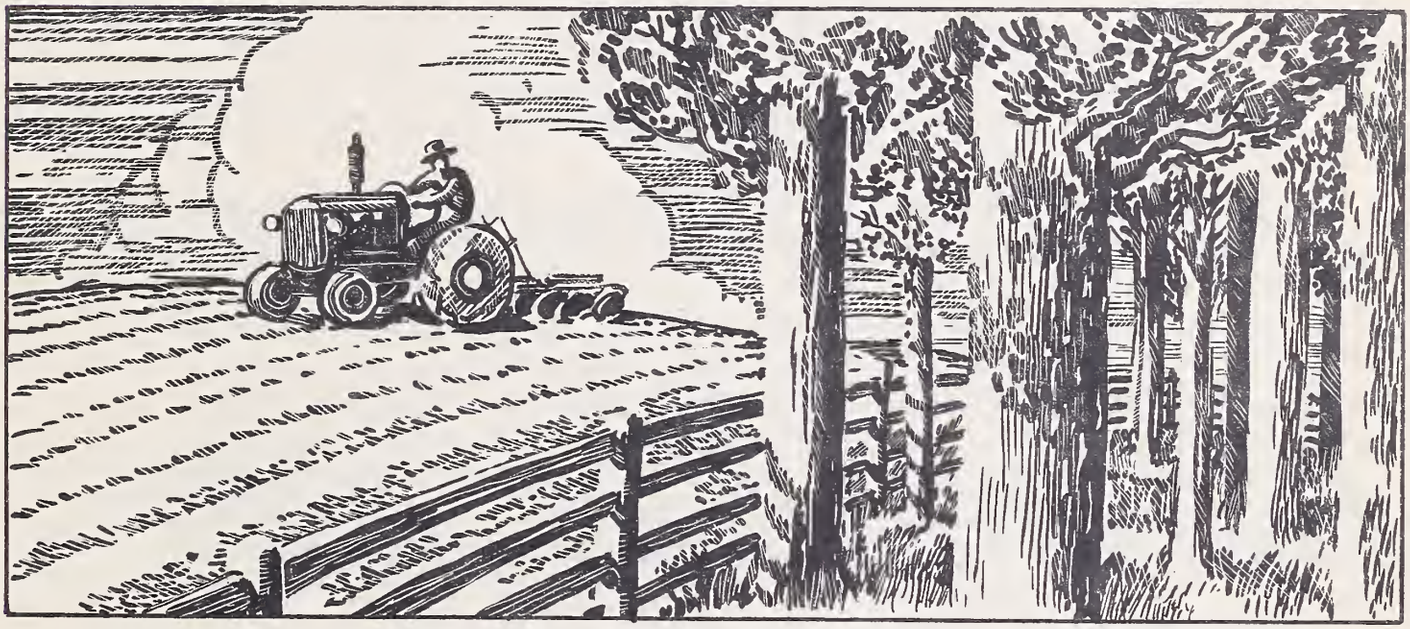
A CONSERVATION TEACHING AID

THE WELL-KEPT FARM WOODS



This outline is dedicated to those farmers, present and future, who will think of their forests as a farm crop, to be protected, cared for, and carefully harvested as any other crop. It is intended primarily for instructing vocational agriculture students and 4-H Club members in the management of the small forest, and may be most effective when carefully coordinated with an "in the woods" instruction program where they learn by actually practicing the various skills.

Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

PA-234

September 1953

FARM FORESTS ARE IMPORTANT

BECAUSE --
- There are 139,000,000 acres of them.
- They are owned by more than 3,200,000 farmers.
- They average 41 acres each.
- With good management, they will produce continuous crops of farm timber.

FARM FORESTS ARE FARM ASSETS

INTRODUCTION

When the farmer or the future farmer thinks of his crops, he should give particular thought to his timber crop. The proper management of the forest trees on his farm can make the farmer more prosperous, help educate his children, add to his home comforts, and increase the value of his farm as an investment. The well-managed farm woods supplies the farmer with timber for buildings, fences, fuel, and repairs of all kinds; and there is often a surplus which can be sold as standing timber, sawlogs, posts, poles, crossties, pulpwood, fuelwood, and other forest products. The farm forest provides off-season work and therefore does not conflict with annual crops or other phases of farm management.

The United States Forest Service reports that 139 million acres (40% of our private forest lands) are in farm ownership. This alone indicates the importance of the forest as a farm asset. Many farm woodlands are cut without any thought of keeping them continuously productive; many are clean-cut of all merchantable timber. The farmer should know how to cut his timber properly so that he may currently harvest the mature timber and keep his young thrifty timber for the continuous production of future crops.

In vocational agricultural teaching, there is an opportunity to emphasize farm woodland management to the great advantage of the future farmer and to the Nation. Educators may secure technical information and assistance from the State Forester at the State Capital and from the State Extension Forester at the State College of Agriculture. Foresters of the United States Department of Agriculture who may be nearby are also available for such advice. Industrial foresters will undoubtedly lend their assistance also. (County agricultural agents can advise as to the location of public foresters.)

In addition to the benefits that farmers will receive from woodland management training, a follow-up service is available that can mean extra dollars to them. This is the Cooperative Forest Management Project where local public foresters are assigned to specific areas in cooperation with State Forestry Departments. These farm or service foresters are State employees and work directly with farmers and other owners of small forests, the owners assisting in marking and estimating the timber to be sold. Usually a simple management plan for the woodland is prepared. The owner is given a list of possible purchasers for his timber and assisted in obtaining bids on it; the competition by prospective purchasers results in getting a true value for the timber. Also, the owner is assisted in drawing up a simple sale agreement which will protect both buyer and seller. Farmers owning or managing woodlands will find this service of great value. (The addresses of farm foresters may be obtained from county agricultural agents.)

Good management of these farm forests will keep them productive. The farmer, in turn, will realize a good return over a long period of time.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

This outline is based on the publication "Managing the Small Forest," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1989, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Page numbers immediately following the numbered items refer to that bulletin. Other references appear immediately below the numbered items.

References, unless otherwise indicated, are publications of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. See the last section of this outline for ordering procedures.

If the instructor contemplates the use of regular textbooks, those listed below are available from the publisher indicated:

The Management of Farm Woodlands, by C. H. Guise, 2d ed., 1950, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City.

Forestry in Farm Management, by R. H. Westveld and Ralph H. Peck, 2d ed., 1951, John Wiley and Sons, New York City.

Managing Small Woodlands, by A. Koroleff and J. A. Fitzwater, 1947, American Forestry Association, 919 - 17th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Many States have issued bulletins concerning farm woodland management, tree planting, and forest protection. Write your State Forester or Extension Forester for a list of such publications. Some forestry schools also have publications which may prove valuable reference material.

THE WELL-KEPT FARM WOODS

A. WHAT IT SHOULD LOOK LIKE

1. Trees suited to the soil, climate, and locality. (Page 3) *

   (Forest Trees and Forest Regions of the United States (V-1), map and chart, free.)

2. As many trees growing as soil will support -- no bare or empty spaces.

3. Forest floor covered with needles, twigs, leaves, and small branches over a layer of humus. (Page 3)

4. Even-aged forest will generally have few or no young trees. The full, healthy tops will almost touch. (Page 3)

5. All-aged forest will contain mature trees, seedlings, and trees of all sizes in between. (Page 3)

6. Grazing animals and fire have been kept out. (Pages 3, 19-20, 30 and 31)

B. HOW TO HELP THE FARM WOODS GROW

1. Make improvement cuttings. (Pages 3-9, 19-32)

   a. Cleanings -- Remove weed trees or poor kinds which are interfering with the desirable trees. (Page 5)

   b. Thinnings -- Thin the forest when the tops look thin or have dying branches. (Pages 5-7)

   c. Liberation cuttings -- Take out wolf-trees (large, branchy trees with huge tops, bent, forked, knotty trees, diseased, rotted, insect-infested trees, and broken and fire-damaged trees. (Pages 7-8)

   d. Prune where economically feasible. (Pages 8-9)

      (1) White pine is frequently pruned; southern pine, black walnut, black locust, and spruce are sometimes pruned.

      (Pruning Southern Pines, F-1892, 15¢; also, Pruning for Profit as Applied to Eastern White Pine, Harvard Forest, Petersham, Massachusetts.)

*Numbers in parentheses refer to pages in Farmers' Bulletin 1989.

2. Protect it from fire, grazing animals, diseases, and insects. (Pages 19-32)

C. HOW TO HARVEST THE FARM WOODS

1. Mixed-aged forest:

   a. Selective cutting. Mark all trees to be removed before doing any cutting. (Pages 10-11)

2. Even-aged forest:

   a. Seed-tree cutting -- Select 10 or more healthy trees (10 or 12 inches in diameter) per acre. Reserve them for seed trees to help restock the woods after harvesting. Or clear-cut by strips retaining substantial uncut strips to windward to reseed the cut strips. (Pages 9-10)

   b. Selection cutting -- Frequently resorted to when harvesting a particular crop, such as piles or poles, from an even-aged forest.

   c. Clear-cutting -- Very infrequently desirable. Generally requires planting to reproduce a good forest. (Page 9)

D. HOW TO HELP RENEW THE FARM WOODS

1. Naturally -- Harvest in successive cuttings to help renew it. First cutting fairly light to open the canopy slightly. Later winter cuttings after heavy seed years should open the stand only sufficiently to encourage the germination of seeds and growth of the seedlings. Finally, the last of the old trees should be cut when the seedlings no longer need their protection. Careful harvesting and protection from livestock and fire are often the only measures necessary for nature to renew the farm woods. (Pages 11-12)

2. Artificially -- Generally by planting. Necessary where clear-cutting has been done and no seed source is available. Also may be necessary in a run-down or unprotected forest, and essential if a change of species is desired. Planting also establishes new forests. (Pages 12-19)

   (State bulletins on tree planting)

E. HOW TO PROTECT THE FARM WOODS

1. Prevent fires. Ninety percent of fires are man-caused. (Pages 19-21)

   a. Clean up slash to keep it away from standing trees. It should be piled and burned where possible. (Pages 20-21)

   (Have local fire warden address class.)

b. In extremely hazardous areas, build firebreaks or firelanes to divide the forest into small blocks. (Page 21)

2. Control fires quickly if they do start. (Pages 21-22)

3. Prevent and control disease by removing damaged trees, host plants, and diseased trees. Practice careful logging, exclude livestock, and prevent fires to avoid damage to trees. Damaged trees are quickly diseased. Consult a forester. (Pages 22-27)

4. Control insects. Keep the forest clean and healthy. When infestation does occur, salvage trees quickly. Remove sick or weak trees. Burn slash, bark, and tops. It may be necessary to establish mixed stands where insects are a continuous hazard to a given species. (Pages 27-30)

   (State and government bulletins concerning forest tree insects)

5. Control grazing. In hardwood stands, grazing should be completely eliminated. Pastures should be fenced from the woodlot. Otherwise, seedlings are destroyed as fast as they appear. In some pine forests, both western and southern, carefully managed grazing may be justified. (Pages 30-31)

   (Better Management of Southern Coastal Forest Ranges, AIS-17, 5¢)

6. Practice careful logging at all times. (Pages 31-32)

F. HOW TO MEASURE THE FARM WOODS

1. Know in advance what product will yield the most profit, i.e., sawlogs, veneer logs, pulpwood, piling, poles, posts, fuelwood. (Consult a local forester and investigate markets thoroughly.)

   a. Measuring standing timber. Owner should ascertain through local forester the amount to be sold as a check against any estimate made by a prospective buyer. (Pages 37-42)

   b. Measuring sawlogs, veneer logs, poles, piling, pulpwood, fuelwood, posts, ties. (Pages 33-37; 43-46)

G. PRODUCTS OF THE FARM WOODS

1. Sawlogs, veneer logs, poles, piling, pulpwood, posts, ties, mine timbers, bolts, billets, Christmas trees, specialty items, fuelwood. (Pages 33; 43-46)

   (Chart -- What We Get From Trees, D-5)

H. HOW TO CUT THE FARM WOODS CROP

Owner should do his own logging if possible. It is more profitable, insures careful treatment of the woods, and provides profit-making work for off-season times of the year. (Page 47)

1. Have adequate tools. Keep them in good condition. (Pages 47-48; 51-53)

   a. Ax, saw, files, sledge hammer, wedges, measuring stick, peavy, pry pole, log chains, hooks, bottle of kerosene for oiling saws.

      (Equipment & Methods for Harvesting Farm Woodland Products, F-1907, 10¢. Logging Farm Forest Crops in the Northeast, F-2008, 20¢)

2. Mark in advance all trees to be cut.

3. Work safely. (Page 49)

4. Mechanics of cutting and logging.

   (Equipment & Methods for Harvesting Farm Woodland Products, F-1907, 10¢. Logging Farm Forest Crops in the Northeast, F-2008, 20¢)

   a. Felling tree. Clear cut around tree. Determine where tree will fall. Make undercut. Start felling cut opposite undercut and slightly above it. Saw fast when nearing undercut to prevent splitting as tree starts to fall. (Pages 48-49)

   b. Bucking. This is term used to describe cutting the tree into proper lengths. Lop off branches. Measure into desired lengths. (Page 50)

   c. Skidding. Tractor, team, horse, mule. (Pages 50-51)

   d. Loading and hauling. Trucks, wagons, sleds. (Pages 51-52)

      (1) Cross-hauling. (Page 57)

   e. Peeling. Poles, piling, posts, pulpwood. (Pages 52-53)

      (1) Must be done at right time of year and promptly after felling.

   f. Hewing ties and timbers. (Page 53)

      (1) Safety is a big factor.

I. HOW TO CARE FOR FARM WOODS PRODUCTS

1. Stain prevention. Dipping in chemicals for lumber -- water storage for logs. (Pages 53-54)

   (Equipment & Methods for Harvesting Farm Woodland Products, F-1907, 10¢. Logging Farm Forest Crops in the Northeast, F-2008, 20¢)

2. Seasoning -- air drying, stacking. (Pages 54-56)

   (See above references)

3. Protection from end checking. (Page 54)

4. Peeling to protect round products (posts, poles, piling, pulpwood, excelsior wood.) (Page 54)

5. Wood preservation.

   (Preservative Treatment of Fence Posts and Farm Timbers, F-2049, 15¢)

6. Storing in water. Logs, pulpwood, specialty bolts. Protects from stain, insects, and fire. (Page 54)

7. Storing under shelter. Primarily used after drying. Protects from weather.

J. HOW TO MARKET FOREST PRODUCTS

In marketing forest products, the owner is wise to consult a local forester. His job requires him to know the buyers, markets, and marketing conditions in general. (Page 56)

1. Know how much timber there is for sale. (Page 56)

   a. Should be measured in accordance with the products to be harvested.

2. Decide how to sell.

   a. As standing timber if owner cannot harvest it himself or if the converted product will give no profit over stumpage. (Page 56)

   b. Converted products -- poles, piling, veneer logs, etc. -- if owner can cut them himself. Owner must be certain of market, know buyer's specifications, etc. (Pages 57 & 59)

3. Find a market. (Page 57)

   a. Local or at a distance.

   b. Sell by bid. Lump-sale or by unit of measure. (Page 58)

4. Contract. Written contract is always advisable. (Pages 58, 60, 61)

5. Cooperatives. (Page 59)

FOREST SERVICE MOTION PICTURES

Selected titles of available films are listed below. Application for use of 35-mm. films should be sent direct to Motion Picture Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or through the nearest regional office of the Forest Service. 16-mm. films are available on free loan from regional offices of the United States Forest Service. Since the number of available copies of these films is limited, application should be made at least THREE weeks in advance of the date they are to be used. Substitute selections should be indicated. CAUTION --SOUND FILMS CANNOT BE RUN ON A SILENT PROJECTOR. ALL FOREST SERVICE FILMS ARE "SOUND"TYPE.

Forest Fire Prevention

DEAD OUT. Sound film: 20 minutes. Released 1948. 16-mm. Kodachrome.
Unwatched fires set for a definite purpose(such as disposing of brush, grass, weeds, and other debris) are too often allowed to get away and become wild fires, resulting in damage not only to the burner but to his neighbors as well. Controlling such fires is the responsibility of those who use fire as a "tool" for useful purposes. The causes and effects of careless burning are shown, as well as the simple ways by which "working" fires can be kept under control to the advantage of all concerned. (Produced in cooperation with the State Foresters of the Southern States.) For grade 5 to adults.

THE FRYING PAN AND THE FIRE. Sound film: 20 minutes. Released 1947. 16-mm. Kodachrome. Two girls go to the forest for a camping trip. Jane is "woodswise" and Mary is not. While Jane leaves camp to photograph deer, Mary builds a campfire. When she leaves camp to join Jane the fire destroys their camp. They return to camp in time to save their car and with a frying pan, a large spoon, and a tree bough they stop the fire. For grade 4 to adults.

THEN IT HAPPENED. Sound film: 10 minutes. Released 1948. 16-mm. Kodachrome. A dramatic documentary of the destruction of Maine's beautiful and valuable forests. There are breath-taking views of the raging fires that claimed human lives and destroyed farms and villages, as well as famed summer resorts in the vicinity of Bar Harbor. The need for forest fire prevention and adequate forest fire fighting measures everywhere is tragically portrayed. For grade 6 to adults.

Training

EASIER WAYS OF LOGGING. Sound film: 26 minutes. Released 1951. 16-mm. Kodachrome. Photographed in Eastern United States, this film is designed to encourage farmers and other small woodland owners and operators to log safely and economically. It points out the many sources of information on better logging which are available from the lumber industry, trade associations, forestry organizations, equipment manufacturers, and government. It shows how woods work can be made more efficient and easier by giving attention to some of the time-proven fundamentals of logging, and how good forestry can be an aid to better wood production. (Available from U. S. Forest Service, Washington 25, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Milwaukee, Wis.) For vocational agricultural high schools and adults.

FIRE IN THE FOREST. Sound film: 22 minutes. Released 1951. 16-mm. Kodachrome, Black & White. Primarily for training forestry personnel and secondarily for general information in forest fire behavior. (Locale: Northeastern States.) Fuel, Weather, and Slope are the main conditions that control fire behavior. The film describes the effects of these factors. It is everyone's business to understand the conditions that cause small fires to become large, disastrous forest fires. For grade 9 to adults. (Available from U. S. Forest Service, Philadelphia, Penn.)

FOREST FIRE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH. Sound film: 39 minutes. Released 1945. 16-mm. Kodachrome. An elementary training film demonstrating types and proper use of fire tools, and proper tactics for fighting forest fires in the South. For grade 9 to adults.

ONLY A BUNCH OF TOOLS. Sound film: 26 minutes. Released 1949. 16-mm. Kodachrome. A training film showing recruiting and training of volunteer crews in fighting forest fires in the Northeastern States. It illustrates the complete organization of forest fire fighting agencies in these States, from the State Forester to the local wardens and their crews. The story provides incentive for recruiting crew members and training them in the use of hand tools in fighting forest fires. For grade 9 to adults.

Uses of the Forest

EVERYMAN'S EMPIRE. Sound film: 18 minutes. Released 1948. 16-mm. Kodachrome. Today 152 National Forests are owned by the people of the United States. These forests contain almost one-third of the Nation's

remaining sawtimber. Here, also, are vast storehouses of water from which many towns and cities receive their entire water supply. Here grasslands provide range for cattle and sheep of the livestock grower. Here are food and cover for wild animals and birds -- and streams for fish. Here, too, are recreation areas for generations of Americans. Grade 6 to adults.

EXTRA FOREST DOLLARS. Sound film: 13 minutes. Released 1951. 16-mm. Kodachrome, Black & White. The National Forests make an important contribution to the Nation's economy aside from their production of big logs and lumber. This picture portrays the sources of products not usually linked with the forest, such as stuffing for furniture, candy, cascara, and many others. National Forests in every part of the United States make their own "extra" contribution to the Nation's welfare, happiness, and prosperity. Here is shown how wise use and protection of our forest resource, coupled with native American ingenuity and industry, can keep our forests growing their special products for extra dollars. Grade 6 to adults.

Watershed Management

LIFEBLOOD OF THE LAND. Sound film: 20 minutes. Released 1947. 16-mm. Kodachrome. Without water no animal, plant, or human being can long survive. And without our great forests and range lands, and the streams, lakes, and rivers that are a part of them, our Nation could never have attained its world leadership in industry, prosperity, air power, and high ideals. Together trees and water contribute vitally to our national welfare, in inspiration as well as usefulness. What we do with our forests and grass-covered lands can have and does have a profound effect on our water supplies. This picture shows how we create wealth if we maintain this God-given absorbent soil covering, and how we invite disaster if we destroy it. Grade 7 to adults.

MOUNTAIN WATER. Sound film: 17 minutes. Released 1950. 16-mm. Kodachrome. People in much of the western part of our country live entirely at the mercy of the mountains for their supply of life-giving water. Most of the moisture, in the form of snow or rain, falls on the mountains rather than on the valley lands. This picture shows the function of mountain vegetation in conserving and regulating water supplies for industrial, agricultural, and domestic uses. For grade 7 to adults.

Forest Management

A TREE GROWS FOR CHRISTMAS. Sound film: 11 minutes. Released 1950. 16-mm. Kodachrome, Black & White. Tells the story of the Christmas tree in history and in legend, and of the Christmas tree industry today. Shows that cutting of these trees -- when properly done -- is good forestry; shows how the trees are cut and marketed, as well as the proper method of handling a Christmas tree after it is brought home. The picture ends with a tree-decorating sequence as the Christmas tree fulfills its traditional destiny. For grade 5 to adults.

Miscellaneous

OPERATION OF A FOREST NURSERY. Sound film: 11 minutes. Released 1938. 16- and 35-mm. Black & White. Shows how tree seeds are gathered and planted and how seedlings are cared for in the nursery until ready to transplant in the open. For grade 7 to adults.

RIVER RUN. Sound film: 15 minutes. Released 1951. 16-mm. Kodachrome, Black & White. Too often, privately owned forests have brought only transient prosperity to owners and communities alike because of poor forestry practices. This picture shows that proper management of forests can bring continuing prosperity over the years benefiting owners, communities, and the Nation. Vividly portrayed is the once familiar log drive which has almost vanished from the American scene. Shows how the Machias River Watershed in Maine has been supplying timber continuously for almost 200 years, and how Machias River drives are still being made by the descendants of the river drivers of old. For grade 6 to adults.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Single copies of the government publications listed in the preceding outline may be obtained free from the U. S. Forest Service. Order from the Regional Forester in whose area your state is located, or from the U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Quantity orders should be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., enclosing check or money order for the full amount. Do not send postage stamps. A 25% discount is allowed on orders for 100 or more copies of a single bulletin.

ADDRESSES OF REGIONAL FOREST SERVICE OFFICES, showing states served: Address Regional Forester, U. S. Forest Service at:

Federal Bldg., Missoula, Mont. (for Montana, Idaho north of Salmon River)
Federal Center, Bldg. 85, Denver 7, Colo. (for Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming)
Tower Bldg., Albuquerque, N. Mex. (for Arizona and New Mexico)
Forest Service Bldg., Ogden, Utah. (for Utah, Nevada, Idaho south of the Salmon River)
630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif. (for California)
P. O. Bldg., Portland 8, Ore. (for Oregon and Washington)
Bankers' Securities Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. (for Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia)
50 7th St. N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga. (for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas)
Madison Bldg., Milwaukee 3, Wis. (for Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin)
Federal & Territorial Bldg., Juneau, Alaska. (for Alaska)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1953 O - 278627

COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS FOR 1954

Questions and Answers on Upland Cotton

Cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments are provided by farm program legislation as a means of adjusting the quantity of cotton available for marketing to the prospective demand, and of dividing the available market so that each cotton grower may receive his fair share.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to proclaim a national marketing quota and a national acreage allotment for upland cotton whenever the total supply exceeds the normal supply. Such a proclamation for the 1954 upland cotton crop was made on October 15, 1953.

Quotas and allotments were last used for the 1950 cotton crop.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PA–235 November 1953

1. Why have marketing quotas and acreage allotments been proclaimed for the 1954 upland cotton crop?

The law requires the Secretary to proclaim quotas and allotments when the "total supply" (carryover plus current crop plus imports) exceeds the "normal supply" (expected domestic consumption and exports plus a 30-percent reserve). Prospective supplies for the 1953–54 marketing year are expected to total 20.5 million running bales, more than 4 million bales above the normal supply of 16.4 million bales.

2. What are the amounts of the national marketing quota and acreage allotment for the 1954 crop of upland cotton?

The quota is 10 million bales (standard bales of 500 pounds gross weight). When converted to acreage, based on a national average yield of 268 pounds per planted acre for the 5 years 1948–52, inclusive, the quota provides a national acreage allotment of 17,910,448 acres.

3. Does the Secretary's marketing quota proclamation automatically make quotas effective on the 1954 upland cotton crop?

No; cotton farmers will vote in a referendum on the question on December 15, 1953. At least two-thirds of the cotton farmers voting must approve the quotas before they may continue in effect.

4. Can marketing quotas be suspended or increased after they are approved by farmers?

Yes; the Secretary may increase or suspend cotton marketing quotas in the event of a national emergency or a material increase in export demand or in order to make a normal supply of cotton available.

5. How will the referendum on upland cotton marketing quotas be held?

The referendum will be held by secret ballot in each upland cotton-growing county in the Nation. It will be conducted by community referendum committees of farmers appointed by county committees.

6. Who can vote in the referendum on upland cotton?

All farmers who grew upland cotton in 1953 will be eligible to vote in the referendum on December 15, 1953. Any farmer who is in doubt as to his eligibility to vote should check with his county committee.

7. Are any farms exempted from marketing quotas for upland cotton?

No; any farmer who grows upland cotton in

1954 will be subject to such quotas if they are approved by farmers in the referendum.

8. What is the farm marketing quota for 1954 upland cotton?

If the acreage of cotton on the farm does not exceed the farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota is the entire production of cotton on the farm. If the acreage of cotton on the farm is in excess of the farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota will be the total production of cotton on the farm less the "farm marketing excess."

9. What is the "farm marketing excess"?

The farm marketing excess is the excess cotton production which is subject to penalty.

10. How is the farm marketing excess determined?

The farm marketing excess will be the normal yield per acre established for the farm multiplied by the acreage of cotton on the farm in excess of the allotment. If the actual yield per acre is less than the farm's normal yield and the producer establishes this fact, the farm marketing excess will be reduced to the amount by which the total production on the farm exceeds the normal yield per acre multiplied by the acreage allotment.

11. Can carryover cotton from previous crops be marketed without penalty?

Yes; except 1950 cotton subject to penalty on which the penalty has not been paid.

12. Will the farmer who has overplanted be permitted to adjust the acreage planted to cotton to the farm acreage allotment?

Yes; the Secretary will issue regulations under which such adjustment can be made.

13. What is the amount of the penalty on the farm marketing excess?

The penalty per pound will be 50 percent of the cotton parity price as of June 15, 1954.

14. How will the penalty be collected?

The producer may pay the penalty to the county committee and get a marketing card. If he does not do this, the person who buys the cotton from the farmer must collect the penalty and pay it to the county committee for transfer to the United States Treasurer.

15. After the penalty has been paid on the farm marketing excess, is the producer liable for further penalty?

No; after the penalty is paid to the county committee, the farmer will receive a marketing card, which entitles him to market all his crop without paying further penalty. Until the penalty is paid, a lien on the entire crop of upland cotton produced

on the farm shall be in effect in favor of the United States.

16. When does the penalty become due?

(*a*) When cotton is marketed from a farm for which the penalty on the farm marketing excess has not been paid; or (*b*) on a date established by the Secretary.

17. What happens if the penalty is not paid when due?

(*a*) No marketing card will be issued for the farm until the penalty on the farm marketing excess is paid.

(*b*) Court action may be taken against the producer or person liable for the payment of the penalty to enforce collection.

(*c*) The producer will be liable also for interest on the penalty at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date the penalty becomes due until it is paid. If cotton is marketed without being properly identified by a marketing card and the penalty is not remitted by the buyer, the buyer will be liable for the penalty and for interest thereon from the date of his purchase of the cotton.

18. If a farmer is dissatisfied with his farm marketing quota, may he appeal?

Yes; within 15 days after the mailing of his quota notice by the county committee, any farmer may ask for a review of his case. A review committee of three farmers, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, will receive the evidence and decide whether the quota was established in accordance with the regulations. If the farmer is not satisfied with the review committee's decision, he may, within 15 days, institute proceedings for a review of the case by a court.

19. What will be the level of price support on the 1954 crop of upland cotton?

(*a*) If quotas are approved by farmers, the level of price support will be 90 percent of parity.

(*b*) If quotas are disapproved by farmers, the level of price support will be 50 percent of parity.

Price support at the applicable level will be available to any cooperator unless he is otherwise ineligible for a loan on cotton produced on the farm because of having exceeded his acreage allotment (or permitted acreage, if applicable) on another basic commodity. No price support will be available to noncooperators.

20. Who is a "cooperator"?

A producer on whose farm the acreage of upland cotton in 1954 does not exceed the farm acreage allotment.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 278722-6